

RELATIVE WAGES

Paid to Men, Women and Children
in This Country

IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

Interesting Figures That Commissioner of Labor Wright was Able to Collect. The Report Throws Additional Light on the Much Discussed Question as to Married Women in Industrial Pursuits—The Relative Efficiency of the Sexes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The eleventh annual report of the department of labor, just transmitted to Congress by Commissioner Wright, relates entirely to the work and wages of men, women and children. It shows that the proportion of women to the whole working class is increasing while that of children is decreasing. The report was prepared in pursuance of a joint resolution of Congress directing an investigation relative to the employment of men, women and children. This report is confined strictly to a comparison of the extent of employment and wages of 1895-96, or "present period," with the conditions which pertained some years (termed "former period") and at the present period by at least ten years.

The definite purposes of the investigation were to determine to what extent, if any, women were superseding men; to show the conjugal condition of the women who were employed; to compare the relative efficiency of men and women, and finally to show the relative rates of wages received by each sex in each industry.

It was quite unnecessary to cover the whole country, that is, to collect information from all industrial establishments. The attempt, therefore, was not made. The agents of the department, however, secured information from 1,067 establishments of various kinds, located in thirty different states and employing 38,387 persons, a number large enough to ensure that the data collected were thoroughly representative. The complete data sought for, however, was obtained from only nine hundred and thirty-one establishments which employed 44,600 persons in the former and 108,648 in the present period. Of this number, in the first period, 104,375 were males of eighteen years of age or over, as against 43,195 in the second; and 4,175 males under eighteen years of age, as against 1,540 in the second. The first period 21,163 were females, eighteen years of age or over, and 6,742 females under eighteen years of age, as against 15,162 and 12,751 respectively, in the present period.

From these figures it is seen that male employees eighteen years of age or over increased in the present period over the former period 63.1 per cent, while females employees of the same age period increased 68.3 per cent. Male employees under eighteen years of age increased 96.6 per cent, while female employees under eighteen years of age increased 89.1 per cent.

As collateral information an interesting showing is made of the figures of the past three censuses concerning the employment of women. The proportion of females ten years of age and over employed in all occupations in the United States rose in its relation to the whole number employed from 14.83 per cent in 1870, to 17.22 per cent in 1880 to 22.78 per cent in 1890.

The report throws considerable additional light upon the much-discussed question as to married women in industrial pursuits. For the present period, out of an aggregate of 7,981 women, 70.21 per cent were married; single, 6.75 per cent; divorced, 2.24 per cent; or 2.5 per cent of one per cent unknown. The last census figures on this point are also analyzed. Of the 8,914,571 females ten years of age or over, engaged in gainful pursuits, in the United States in 1890, 69.94 per cent were single, their conjugal condition unknown, 12.18 per cent were married, 2.09 per cent were widowed and .99 per cent were divorced. A comparison of the census figures with those resulting from the investigation of the department can only be with certain limitations, as the former relate to all females productively employed, while the latter relate chiefly to manufacturing establishments, where women are engaged to a large extent.

In four hundred and thirty-six of the establishments canvassed, the agents secured data as to the relative efficiency of women and children and of men working at the same occupations. Of seven hundred and eighty-two instances in which men and women worked at the same occupation and degree of efficiency, men receive greater pay in five hundred and ninety-five, or 78.1 per cent of the instances and women receive greater pay in one hundred and twenty-nine, or 16.5 per cent while in fifty-eight instances, or 7.4 per cent, they receive the same pay for the same work. The men receive 50.1 per cent greater pay than the women in the five hundred and ninety-five instances in which they are given greater pay, while the women receive but 10.3 per cent greater pay in the one hundred and twenty-nine instances in which they are paid higher wages. Of the two hundred and twenty-eight instances in which men and children worked at the same occupation with a like degree of efficiency, men receive greater pay in one hundred and eighty-two, or 79.8 per cent of the instances, and children receive greater pay in twenty-four, or 10.5 per cent, while in twenty-two instances, or 9.7 per cent, they receive the same pay for the same work.

Performed with the same degree of efficiency, the men receive 57.7 per cent greater pay than the children in the one hundred and eighty-two instances in which they are paid more, while the children receive but 10.5 per cent greater pay in the twenty-four instances in which they are paid higher wages.

The main reason given for the employment of women and girls is usually that they are better adapted for the work at which they are employed. Other reasons are that they are more reliable, more easily controlled, cheaper, more temperate, more easily procurable, neater, more rapid, more industrious, less liable to strike, learn more rapidly, etc. On the other hand, the reasons for their opinion given by those who did not believe that there was any tendency for employment of women to increase in their industries, were that very often women were unreliable; that their physical strength is inadequate for heavy work; that machinery is gradually displacing them, etc. Other tables give the date when women were first employed; the hours of labor worked in establishments reporting; a list of occupations followed by women and girls, as discovered by the investigation and the wages in detail of men, women, and children in all of the establishments comprehended in the investigation.

The commissioner takes occasion to call attention to the varied work now performed by his department. It now issues annual reports, special reports and a bi-monthly bulletin of something over one hundred pages, giving the results of brief, original inquiries, and the like.

aspect, an inquiry in collaboration with state labor bureaus concerning the municipal ownership of gas, water and electric plants, an investigation concerning the economic conditions of Italian in Chicago, and a preliminary investigation of the economic progress of the negroes in this country.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A Swift Day in Both Houses—Memorials Aired.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 12.—The senate convened at 10 a. m.

Prayer by Rev. David Winters.

Mr. Reed, from the committee on education, reported back to pass house bill No. 132, amending the act creating the independent school district of New Creek, and senate bill No. 74, relating to education.

Mr. Reed from the special committee appointed to visit and inspect the deaf and blind asylum, submitted the report of that committee.

The following senate bills were ordered to their engrossment and third reading:

No. 7, authorizing the county court of Kanawha to issue bonds to purchase or construct a bridge across Kanawha; No. 21, relating to the duties of the boards of education; No. 60, to establish a geological and economic survey; No. 102, concerning vacancies in the office of prosecuting attorneys; No. 106, to provide for the free education of one student annually from each county at Bethany college; No. 121, to abolish days of grace; No. 146, providing penalties for burning certain property; No. 149, relating to toll roads; also, the following engrossed house bills ordered to their third reading: No. 23, relating to the adjustment of damages, and costs where the stock law is in force; No. 112, extending the time in which distraint and sale may be made; No. 35, to apportion a delegate to Morgan county.

Senate bill No. 161, amending the election law, was made the special order for next Tuesday at 11 a. m. Senate bill No. 162, to prevent cruelty to children was made the special order for Monday at 3 p. m.

Mr. Marshall introduced senate bill No. 163, to create a commission to establish a true meridian in each county in the state and fixing and providing for the compensation of such commissions; prescribing certain duties of the county surveyor of each county and the amount of his fees therefor; regulating the method of all surveys; also, No. 167, providing for the appointment of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States. House bill No. 4, creating the West Virginia service commission was made the special order for next Monday at 3 p. m.

House bill No. 39, concerning dentistry, on its third reading, was ordered to its second reading for amendment. House bill No. 82, relating to paupers and beggars, was rejected. Senate bill No. 40, to establish the county of Augusta, coming up as a special order, was laid on the table.

The following engrossed bills were passed:

Senate bill No. 167, concerning the appointment of the board of regents of the West Virginia University; house bill No. 53, for the protection of laboring men and others from being deprived of certain exemptions, to which they are entitled, and house bill No. 822, authorizing the city council of Wheeling to construct water works outside of the city.

House bill No. 126, in relation to the publication of nominations, was ordered to its third reading. House bill No. 6, to provide for the removal of obstructions from public roads, was rejected.

The committee on immigration and agriculture reported back without recommendation house bill No. 29, providing for a tax on dogs in Harrison county. Mr. Dotson introduced senate bill No. 168, fixing the time for holding the criminal court for Wood county. The rules were suspended, and the bill was ordered to its second reading.

Engrossed senate bill No. 9, providing for the establishment of a home for incurables, was passed.

Senate bill No. 93, regulating the payment of costs in criminal cases and providing for a fund therefor on its second reading, was made the special order for Monday, at 11 a. m.

Engrossed senate bill No. 108, providing for compensation for county officers on its third reading, was ordered back to its second reading.

Engrossed senate bill No. 130, relating to the evidence of physicians, was passed.

The senate then adjourned until Monday at 10 a. m.

The house convened at 10 a. m. The committee on the judiciary, reported back to pass senate bills No. 26, concerning the duties of the county clerk, and No. 27, concerning commissioners in chancery. Mr. Leach reported back not to pass house bill No. 199, amending the act in relation to tax on cruises and other shows.

The committee on military affairs, reported back to pass house bill No. 12, concerning the military force of the state, with certain amendments.

Measures of absence were granted to Messrs. Behrens, Brohard, Jones, Groves, Cutlip, Taylor, Owens, Jackson and Kester.

House bill No. 52, for the preservation of certain useful birds and animals, was ordered to its engrossment and third reading. House bill No. 258, to prevent cruelty to children, was made the special order for next Monday at 2 p. m.

Mr. Brock introduced house bill No. 271, in relation to school levies; house bill No. 258, amending the act in relation to school books, was ordered to its engrossment, and third reading; house then adjourned until next Monday at 10 a. m.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

Most men can stand a disappointed love letter better than the grip.

A girl never begins to be attractive till she gets over trying to be fascinating.

After his baby has once cried to come to him, a man will believe any yarn his wife tells about what it has done.

When a man knows that a girl will accept him the first time he proposes to her, it takes half the pleasure out of it.

There probably never was a spiritual poet who didn't have times when he wanted a beefsteak smothered in onions and a big piece of cheese.

A woman's first instinct, when her house has been broken into by burglars, is to try to convince her husband that the robbers took some of her canned fruit.—New York Press.

Some People's Folly.

Why some persons will suffer with the excruciating pangs of rheumatism, when they can be so easily cured by that greatest of pain-cures, Salvation Oil, is past human comprehension. That Salvation Oil does cure rheumatism is evidenced by Mr. G. F. Schrader, Pierce, Neb., who says: "I have used Salvation Oil and think there is no liniment on earth like it. I had the rheumatism for several months and could get no relief until I used Salvation Oil, two bottles of which effected a cure, and I feel as well as ever. No home should be without it." Salvation Oil is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

When dealers offer a substitute before you, you'll be victimized. Insist on having the best, Salvation Oil.

WOUNDED IN THE WAR.

SHOT IN THE ABDOMEN AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

Blind, Rheumatic and Dropsical—A Union Soldier is Given Over to Die—How the Old Soldier Gave Answer the Slip.

From the News, Barboursville, Ky.:

In the year 1863, while in command of a Union regiment at Cumberland Gap, Colonel Messer, now of Flat Licks, Kentucky, received a severe gunshot wound in his abdomen. In a few months he was again in the saddle, but soon was obliged to undergo further medical treatment, and his condition became so thoroughly bad that in the winter of 1865 he returned to his home, and was never again fit for active service. During the years that have since passed, Colonel Messer has been a confirmed invalid from the effect of his wound, and has been under the constant care of the local physicians, not improving, but growing worse as the years rolled by. His condition eventually became deplorable. Almost blind, legs swollen, so that he was unable to walk, the doctors who could do nothing to arrest the progress of the disease, diagnosed it as dropsy, and said recovery was impossible.

The old soldier did not half believe his physicians, but that since they could do nothing for him, he would, upon an old friend's strong recommendation, try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The first box was taken by Colonel Messer according to directions, and by the time that was gone, he felt so much easier and more comfortable, that several other boxes were procured, and he continued to take them faithfully. Soon the swelling in his legs disappeared, and with it the fierce rheumatic pains with which he had long suffered. Stranger of all, his eyesight, which for so many years had been useless, was restored.

In all, Colonel Messer took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills six months, and then, in a healthy looking man, rides on horseback, and stands as much fatigued as any man of his age.

The Colonel, since his recovery, is never tired of decanting on the virtues of these pills, and every advertisement that he finds he carefully clips, and sends to some sick friend or neighbor, with the assurance that they will cure him.

The high standing of Colonel Messer, and his remarkable recovery, makes this report more than usually interesting, and when it was received at the office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., it was referred to Messrs. Phipps & Herndon, the well known druggists of Barboursville, Ky., for verification. We append the reply:

BARBOURSVILLE, KY., Aug. 18, 1896. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of August 14 to hand, enquiring about testimonial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, concerning Colonel Messer, of Flat Lick, Ky., will say that the cure of Colonel Messer was considered almost miraculous, and he claims Pink Pills did it.

Yours truly,

PHIPPS & HERNDON.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever kind. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

State Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 12.—The supreme court disposed of the following cases to-day:

"South Penn Oil Company, vs. McIntyre, committee of Lucretia L. Thompson, from Tyler county, petition for repeal and supersedeas refused.

Richardson vs. Graham, et al., from Wood county, appeal and supersedeas allowed; bond, \$2,000.

Anderson vs. Vansant, et al., from Nicholas county, order allowed. Appeal and supersedeas was so modified as not to supersede the injunction awarded on the 7th of July, 1896.

Miller vs. Holt, from Ritchie county, petition for writ of error, and supersedeas refused.

Grogan vs. Eubank & Company, from Kanawha county, submitted.

Bodkin vs. Arnold, from Preston county, continued.

State vs. Swann, et al., from Kanawha county, continued.

Holt vs. Holt, from Glimmer county, appeal and supersedeas allowed, no bond being required from administrators of the estate of \$1,000 being required from appellants.

A special term was ordered to be held in Charleston beginning on Wednesday, the 10th day of March. Until then, the court is adjourned.

A Business by Itself.

North American Review: The prosecution of personal injury suits has grown to be a business by itself. Those engaged in it rarely have any other occupation. There are several corporations and many law firms and brokers in the city of Chicago, as in other cities, doing a speculative business in these claims. They employ "runners" as a commercial house employs travelling salesmen. These runners have business relations with saloon keepers near manufacturing works or railway crossings, and surgeons and police officers may be found in many parts of the city having their connection with this business. Sooner or later the runners succeed in obtaining admission to every public hospital in the country. It rarely happens that an accident is mentioned in the newspapers but the unfortunate person who may be injured, or his family in case of his death, is at once over-run with applicants to claim. It will be remembered that under a recent decision of the Illinois supreme court—a decision which happily the court has again taken under advisement—a personal injury claim is property, capable of being put on the market and transferred from hand to hand, like stock in a corporation. In most cases, the runner who has succeeded in procuring an assignment of the claim has it transferred to some person as trustee. This trustee represents the runner, the saloon-keeper, the hospital nurse, or other person through whom he may have procured the claim, the attorney, surgeons, and other witnesses who may be called upon to testify, and who will therefore, have a right to share in the proceeds, and, incidentally, the injured person.

"AFTER suffering with dyspepsia for three years, I decided to try Burdock Blood Purifiers. Two bottles cured me entirely." Mrs. G. C. White, Taberg, Oneida county, New York.

Relief in Six Hours. Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT" SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE. This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage in male or female. It is passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by R. H. List, druggist, Wheeling, W. Va.

CASTORIA. The famous remedy for all ailments. It is an ever-ready.

Headache and Neuralgia cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. "One cent a dose."

THE FORESTRY MOVEMENT. Prof. Corbett, of the University, Writes Entertainingly on That Subject. To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR:—In the forestry measure, now pending in our state legislature, the people have manifested their intention to keep abreast of the march of progress. The United States has been slow to appreciate the perils of its lack of forestry management, but now that a re-action has set in, much is to be hoped from public sentiment. The heavily wooded states where in which a wise and well directed forest policy is most needed, are those slowest as a rule, to respond to movements which are designed for their special benefit. Not so with West Virginia. It is only within the last two years that the subject of forestry has been brought prominently before the people. Upon entering the state the paramount importance of a forest reserve was forced upon me, and as a result, my first publications were along that line.

The question of making the Monongahela navigable twenty-five miles further up the stream is no longer a question of doing its part. It has provided the means for constructing the required locks and dams, and it is our business to see that a continuous flow is henceforth maintained. At first sight this does not seem much, but it is all-important. If there is not a constant, and at the same time, efficient flow of water to these streams, the millions spent will be worse than wasted. But if the river never gets to low, navigation cannot prove otherwise than profitable. Such natural arteries of commerce stimulate the growth of towns and cities by bringing manufactures to them. This in turn makes the commonwealth more prosperous and swells the revenue to the state.

How can this be brought about? Only by husbanding our forest cover. By husbanding the forest cover is not meant the extreme policy of the state of New York where none of the timber of the state reserve can be sold. The forest should, on the other hand, be looked upon as any other crop. It has its period of growth, followed by that of ripening or maturity. When trees have decreased their rate of growth to such an extent that the small addition of each year does not represent a good interest on the investment, then the trees should be cut and manufactured into the most profitable product. This applies not alone to private enterprises, but to public holdings. In this respect the present measure is to be strongly commended. It not only provides for harvesting and marketing the mature products, but it contemplates re-foresting such areas as are left after the cutting. After one plantation upon the prairies, he cannot help speaking favorably of the wisdom of insisting on the execution of this provision, when the measure shall become a law.

The difference in the rate of evaporation from the soil inside the forest and the open is much greater than the water content of the soil. The results of a series of careful observations made while teaching forestry in the west show that the atmosphere in the forest often contains as much as 23 per cent more moisture than that of the open. A moist strata of air such as this immediately over the soil, must necessarily act as a blanket to maintain humidity in the soil, to husband the flow of springs, and lastly, to promote the growth of vegetation above it. The planting of naked areas will aid in maintaining this very desirable condition. Again, while forests are not considered as agents for increasing rainfall, they do cause a more equal distribution of the rain through the season.

The conditions above described as existing in a forest area produce another effect which all meteorologists recognize as the main factor in the formation of rains and dews. The strata of moist air existing in the forest create an upward current of cold air. This coming in consequent formation of rain, so that, during our heated terms, large forests in the west are the cause of east area, by inducing the current of cold air causes showers. This fact is so well recognized in the west that continuous forest belts have been proposed as a means of breaking the force of the hot, dry winds from the arid southwest, and at the same time, causing rains by the change in temperature created by the contact of the cold forest currents with the warm winds of the south.

In nature we see examples of this action. The warm moist winds from the Pacific coast, as they pass over the coast range and the Rockies, are said to be robbed of their moisture, and hence the cause of the semi-arid regions to the east of them. But how are they robbed of their moisture? In exactly the way I have described. The snow-capped and forested mountains set up cold currents of air, which, coming in contact with the warm moist winds, causes the deposition of the moisture which it contains. This, then, explains why it is that of all regions in the world the mountainous areas should be cherished as forest reserves.

A glimpse at a map will at once convince one that the great majority of our vineous streams take their rise in mountainous regions. Here, the forests are the natural source of our water supply. If this becomes diminished in any way, the whole country feels the loss.

Husband the forests, maintain the flow of our streams, promote the development of the commonwealth by enacting and carrying out a wise forest policy.

L. C. CORBETT.

West Virginia University, Morgantown, Feb. 12.

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L. C. CORBETT.

West Virginia University, Morgantown, Feb. 12.

This is Certainly a Wonderful Chance.

We are aware that our people who suffer from nervous, chronic or long-standing complaints do not have the same opportunity to be cured as do the residents of the great cities where the most eminent physicians and specialists reside. Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th St., New York City, who has the largest practice in the world and who is without doubt the most successful specialist in curing all forms of nervous and chronic diseases, offers to give free consultation by letter to all sufferers. Write to him at once about your case. He will surely cure you.

Private Epileptic Sanitarium at Gallipolis, Ohio.

For the treatment and cure of Epilepsy.

It is the only institution of the kind in the United States. Experience has demonstrated that the patient is under the direct control of a physician who understands all the different forms of the disease. Address

DR. JAMES JOHNSTON, Gallipolis, Ohio.

CHICAGO, Pa., "Herald." Richard Vensel reports One Minute Cough Cure the greatest success of medical science. He told us that it cured his whole family of terrible coughs and colds, and all other ailments. He had failed entirely. Mr. Vensel said it assisted his children through a very bad siege of measles. One Minute Cough Cure makes expectoration very easy and rapid. C. R. Goetze, Cor. Market and Twelfth streets; Bowle & Co., Bridgeport; Peabody & Son, Benwood.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mw&w.

FLATULENCE is cured by BEECHAM'S PILLS.

ALL the different forms of skin troubles, from chapped hands to eczema and indolent ulcers can be readily cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great skin cure. C. R. Goetze, Cor. Market and Twelfth streets; Bowle & Co., Bridgeport; Peabody & Son, Benwood.

Headache and Neuralgia cured by Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. "One cent a dose."

THE DREADED CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

NEW YORK, NOV. 18, 1896. To EDITOR AND READERS:—I have discovered an absolute CURE FOR CONSUMPTION and all Bronchial, Throat, Chest and Lung Troubles, General Weakness, Loss of Flesh and All Consumptions of Wasting. A way has been found to cure thousands of apparently hopeless cases. I have already been PERMANENTLY CURED.

No proof-positive and I of the CURE. I will send FREE to anyone afflicted, THREE BOTTLES of my Newly Discovered Remedy, upon receipt of Express and Post-office address. Always sincerely yours,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 15 Pearl St., N. Y. When writing the Doctor, please mention this paper.

del-j&w

Chichester's English Diamond Brand PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. LADIES ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations. Take pains to obtain the genuine. Sold by all druggists. At druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. In bulk for parties, by express, 100 boxes for \$2.50. Write for full particulars. Sold by all druggists. Philadelphia, Pa.

my2-mths-wc

THE 1 TO 4 DAY CURE FOR GONORRHOEA, GLEET, BLINDNESS AND SPERMATORRHOEA. 67 No. Main, No. 210. Free Samples. PREVENTS STRICTURES AND ALL PAINFUL DISEASES. At druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. In bulk for parties, by express, 100 boxes for \$2.50. Write for full particulars. Sold by all druggists. Philadelphia, Pa.

my2-ths-wc

WHISKIES.

pure whiskey